CONSTITUTION
AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

ITALIAN BARBERS
MUTUAL RELIEF and BENEFIT
SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

OF

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FOUNDATION AND INCORPORATION

On June 4, 1899, a group of men of Italian origin, all barbers by trade, founded the Society of Italian Barbers. The Society was founded for the social, economic and moral benefit of its members, free from any religious or political affiliation.

The Society was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on October 29, 1909, under the name of "Italian Barbers, Mutual Relief and Benefit Society, Incorporated." The place within which the Society is established is the City of Boston, in said Commonwealth.

By-Laws

ARTICLE 1.

The purpose of the Society is:

a) To unite and promote the moral, material, and social welfare of the Italian Barbers of Boston and vicinity, whether they are owners of barber shops or workers as barbers.

b) To establish a mutual aid fund among the members in case of illness and death.

c) To establish a relief or charity fund for the members and their families who, after due investigation, are entitled to assistance by the Society. This fund is made by assessments.

d) The membership is restricted to Italian and their descendants.

ARTICLE 2.

The Society shall maintain itself by the admission tax, dues of its members, gifts from either its members or private people, assessments and other revenues.

MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 3.

The membership of the Society is restricted exclusively to barbers of Italian extraction, their descendants who are barbers by trade and also those members who become members as barbers, but subsequently change to some other trade.

ARTICLE 4.

The membership is divided in three groups:

- a) Active members.
- b) Honorary members.
- c) Meritorious members.

ARTICLE 5.

A person, who has completed his sixteenth year, or who has not passed his forty-fifth year, and of good character, may be admitted as a member.

ARTICLE 6.

The acts of the Society shall be legalized by the signature of the President accompanied by a seal, oval in shape, bearing the name of the Society and in the middle the sign of the association, which shall be a pair of scissors and a razor crossing each other.

ARTICLE 7.

Any person wishing to become a member must present an application upon a blank issued by the Secretary and signed by him and by the proposer, and one dollar as part of the admission tax.

ARTICLE 8.

The application shall be presented to the assembly, which after having accepted it, shall nominate a committee of two persons to examine the candidate. If the committee gives a favorable report, then the application shall be voted by a secret ballot and having received a majority of votes, it shall be declared approved, and paying the admission tax in full as by Article 12 becomes effective member.

ARTICLE 9.

In case the application is rejected by the Doctor of the Society or by the assembly the admission tax shall be returned to the applicant within thirty days from his rejection. The rejected application can not be again presented until six months have elapsed and if rejected a second time can be presented just once more.

ARTICLE 10.

Persons who have distinguished themselves by scientific, artistic, or humane deeds, for actions of valor, or for interest towards the laboring class and especially the barbers, can be admitted as honorary members.

ARTICLE 11.

A person can be made a meritorious member only if he has procured important moral, economic, and financial advantages for the Society.

ADMISSION FEES

ARTICLE 12.

The admission fees for new members is as follows:

From 16 to 20 years	$ 2.00
" 21 to 25 years	4.00
" 26 to 30 years	5.00
" 31 to 35 years	7.00
" 36 to 40 years	10.00
" 41 to 45 years	15.00

From the applicant's fifteen dollar fee, two dollars shall be paid to the Doctor for a special visit.

DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS

ARTICLE 13.

All the members must strictly observe the present by-laws, and all that is legally issued by the Society in harmony with the by-laws. The honorary and meritorious members are exempted from entry fees, dues and assessments.

ARTICLE 14.

All the members are obliged to pay in advance a monthly dues of one dollar. The Society allows its members one month's time to pay the dues, beginning from the first of the month. After that time, if a member has not brought himself up to date, he shall be considered in arrear. Those members, who do not pay the taxes due, the assessments, or the sum legally voted by the assembly, shall also be considered in arrears. The members in arrears shall not be able to receive sick benefit for thirty days beginning from the day of the effected payment.

ARTICLE 15.

A member, who does not pay his monthly dues for three consecutive months, shall be warned by a registered letter from the Financial Secretary, and if within thirty days he has not paid the entire debt, be it dues, taxes or other expenses, and presented a certificate from the Doctor of the Society attesting to his physical fitness, he shall be dropped from the rolls of the Society.

ARTICLE 16.

In case a member should change address, it is his duty to inform the Recording Secretary; failing to this, the Society will not be responsible for any damages that might come from it.

ARTICLE 17.

An ill member, who intends to receive mutual benefit, must immediately inform the Doctor of the Society. The members, who have not a right to the Doctor, shall have to inform the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE 18.

Members who live more than one ten-cent fare away from the Society headquarters, and who have not a right to the Doctor of the Society, in case of illness must send the Recording Secretary weekly certificate from their doctor. This certificate must contain the kind, cause, and length of the illness. Certificates without the said information shall not be considered.

Members who do not renew these certificates weekly, shall not have a right to any aid for their illness after the last certificate.

Article 19.

The members who have a right to the Doctor of the Society to obtain mutual aid must on the seventh day of their illness present a medical certificate to be renewed every seven days, through the length of the illness. An exception is made for those members who are in a hospital.

Article 20.

A member who, for any reason, should take up residence in another state, can remain active, without right to mutual aid in case of illness; but by paying seventy-five cents per month he shall be entitled to the death benefit. However, if he should return to live in Massachusetts, he would automatically acquire all the rights by paying all the arrears.

Members who leave the State of Massachusetts and fail to notify the Society of their departure for six months are automatically dropped from the membership roll.

Article 21.

Members must pay for the by-laws of the Society.

Article 22.

A member who for any reason ceases to belong to the Society cannot reclaim any money he has paid into the Society as a member.

Article 23.

The members are obliged to cut the hair of the orphans at the Italian Orphanage in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, gratis. The Recording Secretary shall notify alphabetically four members every month to go and do their duty towards that Institute.

If, for a justifiable reason, a member should not be able to go when he is notified, it is his duty to excuse himself to the Secretary at least three days before the day on which he must go to the Orphanage, so that the Secretary will have time to send another member in his place. The excused member must go the following month after being notified by the Secretary.

RIGHTS OF THE MEMBERS

Article 24.

A member, who has been in the Society at least one year and who is up to date in all his payments, in case of illness is entitled to a sick benefit of $10.00 a week for thirteen weeks, beginning from the first day of his illness. If the illness continues he shall be entitled to half, that is $5.00 a week for another period of thirteen weeks, twenty six weeks in all, making a sum of $195.00 which is the maximum amount of the sick benefit in one year.

ARTICLE 25.

Any member declared by the Doctor of the Society, or by other doctors to be afflicted with a chronical disease shall not have the right to claim more than the maximum sum of the sick benefit mentioned in the above article, whether he claims it weekly or on various instances.

If after a year the sick member is afflicted with an illness other than the chronical disease, he shall be entitled to the sick benefit according to the by-laws.

ARTICLE 26.

Members who are afflicted with an illness derived from immoral conduct or proved drunkenness are not entitled to the sick benefit.

ARTICLE 27.

The aid to the sick member is given in weekly payments and will cease upon the day in which the Doctor declares him cured, or when he is discovered by the inspectors or other members of the Society to be working.

Those members who do not follow out the prescriptions of their doctor shall lose their right to the sick benefit.

ARTICLE 28.

A member who has received the entire sick benefit either in continual payments or on various instances, shall not be entitled to another sick benefit for any illness unless a year has elapsed since the last illness.

ARTICLE 29.

The request for the sick benefit, accompanied by a medical certificate, must be sent to the Recording Secretary, who if he finds them complete, shall write out a mandate; and the Treasurer shall make out a check for the amount, signed by him and the President; and shall send the check to the member as quickly as possible.

If the member wants to be paid before the ordinary meeting, the Recording Secretary must indicate in the mandate the length of the illness, declared by the Doctor of the Society, seal it with the seal of the Society, and let it be verified and signed by the Financial Secretary, declaring that the member is up to date in all his payments. Only in this way can the mandate be recognized by the Treasurer, who shall pay the amount by means of a check signed by him and the President.

ARTICLE 30.

The ill members living within the distance of one ten-cent fare from the Society headquarters are entitled to free medical care by the Doctor of the Society, that is if the said members are up to date in all their payments.

ARTICLE 31.

An ill member, if prefers to be cured by another doctor, may do so at his own expenses; however, he must undergo the surveillance of the Doctor of the Society, in order that the Doctor may verify the illness and make out the certificates.

ARTICLE 32.

In case the Doctor of the Society declares an ill member cured, and the member does not agree with him, the Society shall call a third doctor, and if he should declare the member wrong the said member shall have to pay the expenses.

ARTICLE 33.

A member who makes use of the Doctor of the Society, or any other doctor, must rigorously follow the doctor's prescriptions. If he does not do so and if the doctor reports it, the Executive Council can suspend the sick benefit for the entire illness.

ARTICLE 34.

Any complaint against the Doctor of the Society must be made in writing by the ill member to the Executive Council or the President; and in case of an emergency the Council or President shall provide for it.

ARTICLE 35.

A member who has reached the age of sixty-five years and is in such financial circumstances that he cannot pay the dues and other taxes legally voted by the Society can be exempted by paying said taxes, but he must pay twenty-five cents per month and the balance of the dues and taxes must be paid from the charitable fund.

ARTICLE 36.

The Recording Secretary, as soon as he receives news of the death of a member, shall alphabetically notify six members, and these shall represent the Society at the funeral.

An exception to this article can be made for funerals that take place on Saturdays.

DEATH BENEFIT

ARTICLE 37.

A member who has been in the Society for six months, in case of death has the right to $25.00 which shall be paid to his heirs. If he should die after a year, as a member in good standing, the heirs would receive the entire benefit of $200.00. The recognized heirs are the wife, children, father, mother, brothers, or sisters of the deceased.

If the deceased member at his death should leave a will, then the Society shall pay the benefit according to his will. If there is no will and no heirs the benefit will remain in the fund of the Society, unless it is necessary for burial purposes.

ARTICLE 38.

The Society shall pay for a wreath of flowers and an automobile at the funeral.

ARTICLE 39.

A married member in good standing upon the death of his wife, if in need, shall receive the benefit of $50.00 but said sum shall be paid from the charity fund, and not from the ordinary fund of the Society.

ARTICLE 40.

Aid may be given to members and their families if they are recognized to be in need. The applicant must make his request in writing to the Executive Council, who, after due investigation, can give him a sum not exceeding $25.00 from the charity fund. Said sum can be given all at one time or in partial payments.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIETY

ARTICLE 41.

The Executive Council represents the Society, looks after the enforcement of the laws and deliberations, manages the funds of the Society, provides for the receipts, payments, and all that concerns the Society.

ARTICLE 42.

The Executive Council has the executive power, but can do nothing that is not stated in the by-laws or deliberated by the assembly, which has the supreme power.

The Executive Council is elected by ballot at the regular meeting of December of each year and consists of:

The President,
" Vice President,
" Recording Secretary,
" Vice Recording Secretary,
" Financial Secretary,
" Treasurer,
" Inspectors,
3 Trustees,
" Master of Ceremonies.

These officers take part in all the work of the administration, and they have the power to vote.

The administration should work under all circumstances for the benefit of the Society.

ARTICLE 43.

The administration shall see that the funds of the Society are placed in that bank or banks, which shall be chosen by the assembly. The signature of the Treasurer is necessary to deposit the funds. To take out sums besides his signature the signatures of the President, Recording Secretary, and head Trustee are needed.

ARTICLE 44.

The Council shall meet the first Monday of every month, or whenever the President thinks it necessary. The meetings of the Council shall not be considered legal unless at least five members of the Council are present. The meetings of the Council are not open to the members of the Society.

ATTRIBUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS

Article 45.

All the officers of the association shall enter into office the first of January of every year, and shall remain for the entire year.

The Society expects from its officers their diligent and conscientious work for its moral and material betterment.

Article 46.

Every officer, at the end of his term of office, must surrender all that he has which is the property of the Society to the newly elected officer.

Article 47.

All the officers of this Society are paid, except the President, Vice President, Vice Recording Secretary, and Master of Ceremony. An annual stipend shall be decided upon by the assembly for the officers that are paid.

THE PRESIDENT

Article 48.

The President is the representative head of the Society, and has discretional power for the general direction of the administration. He issues the

order of day for the meetings of the Council and the assembly. He is not able to preside at discussions which concern his interests, in such a case the Vice President takes the chair.

Article 49.

The President looks to the fulfillment of the laws and duties of every officer depending from the Council; he signs the checks; he orders the aid and surveillance of ill members; he executes the deliberations of the Council and assembly; he reexamines and signs for approval all financial works and official acts put in executions.

Every act of his must be ratified by the Council, unless because of emergency, it has already been carried out. During meetings he shall preside over the discussions, give or take away the right to speak, and keep order. He appoints all committees for the welfare of the Society.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY

Article 50.

The Recording Secretary assists the President in the administration, writes the minutes of all the meetings of the Council and the assembly; he carries on the correspondence under the President's supervision; he mails announcements of the meetings; he keeps a record of acts carried out by the Society; he prepares and countersigns with the President, the official acts executed. He must announce to the applicant whether he has become a member of the Society or not.

He shall receive an annual compensation as stated in article 47.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Article 51.

The Financial Secretary keeps the accounts of the association, and with appropriate record books he shall collect the taxes and contributions of the members giving them receipts in return. The money received by him shall be given to the Treasurer not later than eight days from the time when he received it. If in case of illness or any other reason he should be absent from a meeting of the assembly to collect the monthly dues, he must give his record books to the President, and one of the Trustees shall take his place for that meeting.

At the end of every meeting the Financial Secretary shall read the receipts of every month; and the Recording Secretary shall transmit in writing the said receipts in the minutes of the meetings. He shall warn the members who are three months in arrears by a registered letter, inviting them to pay up their dues plus the expense of the registered letter.

He shall receive an annual compensation as stated in article 47.

THE TREASURER

Article 52.

The Treasurer of the Society is the depositor of its funds and therefore this office should be given to a person who enjoys an excellent reputation. He shall take from the Financial Secretary payments of any sort, giving him a receipt in return. He shall pay the checks if they are accompanied by regular orders, signed by the President and Recording secretary, and the head Trustee; except the orders for aid to ill members, for which only the signatures of the President and the Recording Secretary are necessary. He should refuse the payment of orders, which although signed by the President are not in harmony with the purpose of the Society, without the authority of the assembly. He must however, announce it to the Trustees.

The Treasurer should not keep with him any money since he has a check book in case of emergency. The sums given to him must be deposited in a bank or banks chosen by the assembly in not more than fifteen days from the day of the regular meeting. He shall be directly responsible to the Society for the money, titles, valuables, or whatever is entrusted to him. He shall have a check book and also a receipt book; and he will give a receipt to the Financial Secretary every time he turns over to him a sum of money. He shall make a report whenever asked at the assembly on the financial state of the Society. The President and

Trustees shall have free access to his books to examine them whenever they believe it necessary.

If the Treasurer should be absent from a meeting, it is the duty to warn the President, giving him the check book with some checks already containing his signature.

He shall receive an annual compensation as stated in article 47.

THE TRUSTEES

ARTICLE 53.

The Trustees are elected from the members in the assembly, and they hold office for one year. The duties of the Trustees are to verify the regularity of the collection of taxes, payments of any kind, the use to which certain capitals are put according to approved deliberations; to verify the impartiality in the various deliberations concerning the members; to see that the by-laws of the Society are scrupulously observed by the Council and the President in every act they carry out; to see that the different officers do not go beyond the limits of their respective offices; and finally, to see that the minutes of the meetings are regularly drawn up. For legitimate reasons they shall be able at any time to inspect or withdraw the books and documents from the Treasurer, the Financial Secretary, and the Recording Secretary. At the end of every trimester, they are obliged to inform the Society of its financial state in giving

their trimestrial report, which the President shall submit to the approval of the assembly. Also at the end of every year they shall render an account, and they shall draw up a report for the assembly upon the way the Society is governed by the Council in general and especially by the President expressing advantages or disadvantages derived from the report, and suggesting new measures which they believe necessary. If the Trustees should find illegality, abuse, or transgression of the by-laws with evident detriment to the economical and moral interests of the Society in the execution of any office, they shall have to inform the Council, demanding an immediate meeting for the purpose. If they should not get requested meeting, they themselves can call legally together the assembly at any time and place, with the discussion limited only to the questions which brought about the extraordinary meeting. They also have the power to gather together the assembly in case the entire Council should resign.

They shall receive an annual compensation as stated in article 47.

THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES

ARTICLE 54.

The duties of the Master of Ceremonies consist of maintaining order in the hall during the meetings; of calling to order any member who causes disorder, or who becomes personal during meettings, and if the said member should insist, it is the duty of the Master of Ceremonies to put him out, if so ordered by the President; he should in case of a vote by ballot, prepare the ballot-box, and through the President's order he shall begin the voting; he shall count the number of members present at the time of the voting and see to it that no one votes twice. When the voting is completed he shall give the ballot-box to the President, who shall count the votes and announce the results to the assembly.

THE INSPECTOR

Article 55.

An Inspector shall be chosen by the assembly among the active members, who, when notified, shall go to visit the ill members, continuously through the entire illness to excercise a strict surveillance to make sure that the Doctor's prescriptions are observed, that the member does not abuse his rights, and that the Doctor gives him the proper care. The Inspector can visit an ill member at any time during the illness, and shall report the results to the President in writing.

He shall receive an annual compensation as stated in article 47.

THE DOCTOR OF THE SOCIETY

Article 56.

The Doctor of the Society must comform with what is prescribed in these articles regarding his duties to the ill members.

Article 57.

A doctor to be accepted as the Doctor of this Society must speak Italian language and must be admitted to practice medicine by the state of Massachusetts.

The doctor must carry postal cards with him to notify the Recording Secretary of the illness of any member.

Article 58.

The Doctor's duty is to visit the ill members that need his assistance or to watch over, by occasianal visits, those members who are under the care of other doctors, and immediately notify the Recording Secretary. He shall also have to visit free the candidates for membership in the Society and make a report in writing to the Executive Council upon the state of health of the same.

Article 59.

The Doctor of the Society shall remain in office for one year, and he shall be elected at the general elections secretly.

The principal duty of the Doctor is to see that no member attempts to get any aid from the Society by pretending to be ill.

Article 60.

The Doctor receives 9% of the monthly dues and admission taxes received during the year he has been in office.

Article 61.

When the Doctor is needed by an ill member, he shall visit him as soon as possible. Having found out the illness, if the member intends to be cured by him, he shall visit him with diligence and assiduity, according to the seriousness of the illness, and if possible he should name the day and hour of his following visits. He shall give to the sick member a certificate for his illness, which shall be sent immediately to the Recording Secretary. This certificate shall contain the diagnosis of the illness, its cause, and probable length. Such a certificate must be renewed every seven days. He shall also give a certificate as soon as the sick member is cured.

Article 62.

If the Doctor should absent himself from Boston, he must notify the President who, with the help of the Executive Council, shall choose another doctor to take his place at the expense of the regular doctor.

Article 63.

If the Doctor should give cause for complaint against him, he can, if the Executive Council believes it necessary, be suspended from his office and consequently forego his pay.

Article 64.

The Doctor must keep a book, in which he has the names of the ill members, who requested his assistance; the kind, beginning, and end of illness; and also the date and number of visits made by him at their homes or at the office.

Article 65.

Any complaint by the Doctor against any ill members must be made in writing and given to the Executive Council, who shall proceed according to the case.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

Article 66.

This Society shall hold an ordinary assembly on the second Monday of each and every month.

a) For important or urgent reasons the President or the Trustees shall be able to call the assembly together for an extraordinary meeting. Such assemblies shall be presided by the President or whoever takes his place, like the ordinary meetings. At the beginning he shall announce the reasons for such a convocation, and in the said assembly nothing else shall be discussed except that which refers to the reason for the extraordinary meeting. The Trustees should therefore, before asking the President to convoke an extraordinary assembly in their name, point out to the President the reason for such an act; and, having done this, the President cannot refuse to concede their request.

Ten members in good standing can also call a special meeting for urgent reasons. Such request must be in writing addressed to the President.

ARTICLE 67.

The Trustees can also convoke extraordinary assemblies for complaints presented in writing by a group of ten members, against the Executive Council itself; in this case it shall be presided by the head Trustee.

ARTICLE 68.

In every general assembly the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read right after the opening. The same is understood for the extraordinary assemblies.

ARTICLE 69.

The President must convoke the Council once a month or more often if he thinks it necessary.

ARTICLE 70.

In all the meetings the members shall speak in Italian; and every act in the Association shall be written in Italian. Those acts that through necessity are written in another language shall be

translated in Italian. It is permissible to speak English during the meetings.

ARTICLE 71.

No person outside of the Society can attend a general assembly or meeting of the Executive Council without permission from the President.

ARTICLE 72.

Every member of the Society has the right to speak, but not before having obtained permission from the presiding officer, who can not allow a member to speak more than three times upon the same argument and not longer than five minutes.

ARTICLE 73.

The speaker must express himself briefly and clearly and keep to the question that is being discussed. In any case, even when contradicting some one else's opinion, he should use quiet and decent words.

ARTICLE 74.

Whoever disregards the preceding articles, shall be reprimanded by the President; and in case of disobedience, the President can take away his right to speak until the argument in question is settled, or even for the entire meeting.

ARTICLE 75.

A quorum of at least seven members must be present to make a regular, special meeting legal. Deliberation shall be taken by the majority of the votes of those present, and everything that is undertaken shall be considered approved by those absent.

ARTICLE 76.

Those members who cause disorder during meetings and those who do not observe the regulations shall be asked by the President to leave the Hall, and shall also be suspended for six months from the rights of membership, with the decision of the present assembly.

ARTICLE 77.

The election of the officers of this Society shall take place every year in the month of December at the general assembly.

ARTICLE 78.

In the assembly preceding that of the election three overseers shall be nominated, who during the election shall receive a number of voting tickets equal to the number of members present.

ARTICLE 79.

The voting ballot must be printed, carrying the number of officers to be elected, besides the seal of the Society.

ARTICLE 80.

As soon as the meeting is opened and the minutes of the preceding meeting have been read and approved the overseers shall give each member one voting ticket, upon which the member shall write clearly the name of the candidate of his choice.

ARTICLE 81.

When the members have filled the voting tickets, the President shall declare the voting closed. Then the overseers shall collect the voting tickets and report the results to the assembly. The two members who have received the majority of votes in this first election shall be candidate for the office for which they have been proposed. These members shall then be voted upon and the one receiving the majority of votes shall be elected to the office. In this last voting the members must vote for either of the two candidates, since no other name appearing in the ballots shall be considered.

ARTICLE 82.

The Recording Secretary shall count the votes, and announce the results of the elections.

ARTICLE 83.

All the officers shall be elected by the majority of votes; in case of a tie the voting shall be taken again.

ARTICLE 84.

No member is allowed to vote if he is not up to date in all his payments.

ARTICLE 85.

The installation of the officers shall take place in January. The first overseer elected shall bring the officers of the new administration to the President's bench, and they shall swear on their own honor to fulfill conscientiously and faithfully the duties which their office imposes upon them; promising to respect the constitution of the Society and to help its progress. After having sworn, the same overseer shall install the new officers.

ARTICLE 86.

The following penalties, applicable to all members of the Society are sanctioned.

ARTICLE 87.

Members, who are guilty of rebellion against the laws and regulations, of infamous and dishonorable actions, of spreading unfounded calumny about some other member, of actions which discredit the Society, or which do not have the same purpose for which the Society was set up, shall be expelled from the Society by a decision of the assembly, and they can be provisorily suspended from the rights of membership by a decree from the Council while awaiting the decision of the assembly.

ARTICLE 88.

Expulsion is decreed even for those members who are guilty of action that are more serious than those enumerated in article 91; it is also decreed for those members who should obtain or try to obtain by fraud any aid given by the Society.

ARTICLE 89.

Those members, who for any reason bring the Society to court before trying every possible means

to receive justice from the assembly, shall also be expelled.

ARTICLE 90.

A member, who has been expelled, cannot be readmitted under any consideration; neither has he any right to reclaim the dues that he has paid in advance.

GENERAL LAWS

ARTICLE 91.

Those officers, who are absent for three consecutive meetings, shall be considered resigned, and others shall be elected to their offices at the next meeting.

ARTICLE 92.

The new officers, who are absent on the night of their installation, shall lose their office, with the exception of those who give a reasonable excuse for their absence.

ARTICLE 93.

A member, to take part in the administration or in any committee, must be up to date in all his payments.

ARTICLE 94.

If the administration or a member of it, or any committee or a member of it, for just reasons, should be voted against by the assembly, he shall consider himself out of office.

Article 95.

Resignations of any kind will be accepted without discussion.

Article 96.

The Society may have every year, to celebrate its foundation, a festival, in which all the members shall participate. The kind of festival shall be decided by the assembly in the months preceding the date of the festival.

Article 97.

The expenses of such festival must be met by free contributions of the members.

Article 98.

The present by-laws can be amended if serious reasons or a general reorganization makes it necessary.

Article 99.

If only a slight modification is introduced or some new regulation, it can be added to the by-laws with the approval of the assembly, and it shall be published and communicated to all the members.

Article 100.

All the amendments to the constitution must be voted on in the following way:

a) The first meeting of the general assembly is to approve the project and nominate a committee to investigate it.

b) The second meeting of the general assembly shall hear the reports of the Committee and discuss the same.

c) At the third meeting the amendments shall be voted and a majority of the voters will approve or reject the amendments; at all meetings a quorum must be present.

It was also voted and adopted that an extra assessment may be voted and adopted by a majority vote when it is necessary.

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